

Every Man 18 to 45, Inclusive, Except Those Already Registered, Must Register for Selective Service Draft To-day

ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York



Tribune

WEATHER
Rain and warmer Thursday; Friday probably fair; moderate south and southeast winds.
Full Report on Page 13

VOL. LXXVIII No. 26,233

Copyright, 1918,
New York Tribune Inc.

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

French Drive New Wedge Above La Fere; City's Fall Imminent; Douai Base Menaced; U. S. Troop Ship Torpedoed; 2,800 Rescued

13,000,000 Men Register For War To-day

General Crowder Issues
Last Call and Instructions
for Great Draft

23,400,000 Nation's
Total Man Power

"Registrars Are at Posts
Awaiting You," Day's
Rallying Cry

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"The registrars are at their posts awaiting you."

This statement was addressed to-day to every one of the 13,000,000 men who will register for military service to-morrow by Provost Marshal General Crowder, chief drafting official, in an announcement declaring that everything is in readiness for the monster registration.

"Upon every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, inclusive, not heretofore registered or not already in active military and naval service, rests the obligation to register to-day," General Crowder declared.

"The obligation resting upon the individual this day is clearcut and not to be mistaken," General Crowder warned. "The patriotism and the honor of our manhood furnish the main reliance of the nation at this hour. Patriots will not fail to respond. Slackers must respond. For those who would evade their obligation the law provides punishment, swift and certain. A year's imprisonment faces the man who evades registration. And no man can buy his escape from this penalty through the payment of a fine."

Great Census of Man Power
"Through this registration it is proposed to enroll the names of approximately 13,000,000 men not heretofore subject to the draft."

"This task completed, America will have taken a census of its available man power. With this enrollment and the registrations of June 5, 1917, June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918, we shall have placed in this reservoir the names of approximately 23,400,000 men. From these we select, choosing for the army those best suited physically and for circumstance for the field of battle, and classifying those remaining in accordance with the extent to which their energies are needed for the support of the nation at home and the maintenance of the military establishment. It is thus that we must proceed if we are most effectively to distribute the energies of our people for the supreme task of winning the war."

Guardsmen Must Register

The recruiting division of the Navy Department to-day sent this notice to all inspectors and recruiting officers: "Registration is required of all naval reservists not on active duty. These men will be placed in Class 5 as heretofore."

At the same time it was pointed out at the Provost Marshal General's office that members of the Guard of the various states not already in the Federal service also will be required to register. No exceptions to-morrow will be made except to men already in the military and naval establishment and those persons specifically exempted by the President's proclamation.

Every state and every local board telegraphed the Provost Marshal to-day they were prepared to register the 13,000,000 included in the enlarged man-power act. Registrars in every locality will be at their posts at 7 a. m. and will remain continuously on duty until 9 p. m.

Pursuant to the decision regarding the age groups first to be classified and called out, the Provost Marshal General's office to-day sent out the following instructions to the draft executives in all the states:

Instructions on Age Groups
"Please communicate, by wire, the following in full to all the local boards:

"Under the authority of the act of

THE BILL POSTER



The Tribune begs to acknowledge the interest and industry of friends who are tearing down the Hearst placards and sending them in to us with cheerful comments, like the following:

To the Editor of The Tribune,
Dear Sir: This placard I tore from the public drinking fountain in front of the Court House in Elizabeth, N. J., and it afforded me much pleasure to be on the spot soon after it had been tied to the fountain with a piece of newspaper rope, which would indicate that a newsdealer did the job.

The other two were similarly tied to a post at the corner of Broad and Jersey Streets, Elizabeth. I covered

nearly all the business section of the city, but did not see any others.

Please be assured that you have the representative people of Elizabeth with you in your just fight with everything that seems to be pro-German and unpatriotic. But the victory will undoubtedly be yours just as sure as the Allies will win the world war.

Sincerely yours,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Hearst Denied Right to Bar Tribune 'Ads'

Explanation of Newsboys' Fight Put Back in Theatre Programmes

The Hearst crowd has failed in its attempt to censor the programme of the Keith theatres and delete everything referring to the effort of the newsdealers to escape from Hearst's reign of terror.

On Tuesday a representative of the Hearst interests succeeded in obtaining an order from J. J. Maloney, in charge of the Keith interests in this city, that the advertisement of The Tribune explaining its position in the newsboys' fight be covered over with stickers and deleted from the programme for the balance of the week. Yesterday, after an investigation into the case, Mr. Maloney ordered the advertisements to run.

The Hearst crowd have been somewhat more successful in their efforts to get newsdealers to display Hearst cards, attempting to make it appear that The Tribune has been declared disloyal by government officials. In some cases newsdealers have been forced, by threats, to display these cards. In others, and this refers to some places in Brooklyn where large numbers of Germans reside, it has not been necessary to use threats.

These dealers, many of whom are pro-German in their sympathies and

M'Cormick Beats Thompson for Illinois Senate

William J. Harris Ahead in Democratic Race in Georgia

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Congressman-at-Large Medill McCormick defeated Mayor William Hale Thompson for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in the Illinois primaries to-day, according to returns late tonight from more than half the state. Senator James Hamilton Lewis was renominated by the Democrats.

While McCormick apparently won the state by a comfortable majority, the city of Chicago returned a plurality for Thompson, who has been charged by his opponent with numerous anti-war activities.

Returns from 2,949 precincts out of 3,454 throughout the state gave McCormick a plurality of 29,390. At the same time 1,625 precincts out of 2,291 in the city gave Thompson 50,706 and McCormick 37,450. Congressman George E. Peck ran third in both city and state.

For the Republican nomination for Congressman at Large, Richard Yates, former Governor, led Congressman William E. Mason and Harry E. Rathbone. With two candidates to be nominated, Mason led Yates in Chicago, but was forced into second place by returns from downstate.

In the 9th (Chicago) Congressional

Woman Admits She Is German Telegraph Spy

Operator Confesses She "Stole" Messages Sent to War Plants

A woman espionage agent in Germany's employ, who established herself here twenty years ago, confessed to Charles De Woody, of the Department of Justice yesterday that she has been stealing confidential telegrams sent by officials in Washington to munition plants and steamship companies and delivering them to persons she believed would transmit them to the German Foreign Office.

The prisoner, who described herself as Miss Wanda Kuetzing, forty-two years old, of 1324 St. Nicholas Avenue, was taken into custody at her key in the office of the Postal Telegraph Company, where she was employed as an operator. She was on the New Haven wire and handled hundreds of telegrams of instruction from Washington to munition plants in New Haven and Bridgeport.

Miss Kuetzing was turned over to Rufus W. Sprague, director of the Enemy Alien Bureau, and was sent to the Waverly House, where she was detained pending developments in a nation-wide investigation started to as-

surely all the business section of the city, but did not see any others.

Depth Bomb Sinks U-Boat After Attack In War Zone

Liner Persic Beached Following Explosion and Not a Single Life Is Lost

Illinois and Ohio Troops on Board

Results of American Training Methods Shown in Precision Of Rescue Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—News of the torpedoing of the British liner Persic, with 2,800 American troops on board, in the war zone September 6 was given to the American people to-day first through the British Admiralty and then later through the Navy Department.

All the soldiers were rescued by accompanying destroyers, the ship itself was beached and the enemy submarine is believed to have been sunk.

Officials here viewed the result of the attack more as an Allied success than as a disaster. The fact that the steamer was torpedoed when it was endeavoring to overtake the convoyed fleet of transports after overcoming engine trouble which had forced it to lag, convinced officers the submarine commanders still are fearful of attacking troops in convoy. And the immediate and completely successful assistance given by the destroyers was taken as additional evidence that the conveying system now in vogue is practically perfect.

First word of the attack on the Persic, it was learned officially, reached the Navy Department on the night of September 6 in a brief dispatch from Vice-Admiral Sims, although navy officials have emphatically denied in the interim that any important news of submarine activities was being withheld. It was understood that the British Admiralty expressed the request that they be permitted to announce the news of the attack.

Rumors that a troopship had been sunk, probably with heavy loss of life, have been current in Washington since the publication of what evidently was an inspired London dispatch stating that Allied naval circles had reason to believe that German submarines soon would concentrate their efforts in an attempt to impede the steady flow of American soldiers overseas. No explanation of the purpose of this article could be obtained, however, from navy officials here.

Attacks on troopships by submarines constantly are expected by officials, and it may be that a new and more determined campaign has been determined upon by the Germans because of the reverses suffered by their armies. The greatest possible protection is afforded troopships, and this increases as the American naval forces in the war zone are added to by new construction in American yards.

The record achieved by the American and Allied navies in transporting more than 1,500,000 American soldiers overseas with the loss of only 291 lives still is considered miraculous, and it is accepted by naval officers as testifying to the success of the convoy system.

In order to save time instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came alongside. This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troopship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed 200 miles from shore, at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The transfer of the American sol-

Huns Forced to Use Women Aviators; American Downs One in Male Garb

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11.—That the Germans are using women as military aviators is indicated in a report that in a machine recently brought down by the Americans the pilot, who was killed, was a woman.

The captain of a company of the 167th Infantry says the pilot of a German plane brought down near Serzy August 28 by Lieutenant Miller Thompson, of the American air force, was a woman. The discovery of the sex of the aviator was made, the captain says, when his men buried the enemy pilot and her observer.

Women chained to the enemy's machine guns were found by the Americans and French in their drive northward from the Marne late in July of this year, according to reports from observers on the battle front.

Petrograd in U. S. Orders Flames; Yanks At Archangel All Cowards Shot on Spot

People Massacred in Streets as Torch Is Applied in Russian Capital

Those Who Cry "Surrender!" Either Enemies or Traitors, Says Pershing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from the American Legation in Christiania to-day said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in twelve places, and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing, in announcing receipt of the message, said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was a result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the Bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

American Troops Land at Archangel After Quick Voyage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other Allied forces there in their campaign for the reestablishment of order in Northern Russia. This announcement was authorized to-night by General March, chief of staff.

For military reasons the number of soldiers landing was not revealed, nor was it made clear from whence they had embarked. It is assumed, however, that the soldiers had been sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

U. S. Soldiers Will Reinforce Marines Now Aiding Allies

(By The Associated Press)
ARCHANGEL, Wednesday, Sept. 4.—American troops have arrived safely at Archangel. Many of them speak the Russian language fluently.

Most of these troops are from states where the winters are like those in Russia. Their voyage was quick and tranquil. The men suffered few discomforts, except there was a heavy list of seasick.

Representatives of the Allied governments are investigating in Archangel and the provinces trade possibilities, in connection with the question of supplying the people with much needed flour and other provisions and clothing throughout the winter. The commission, which includes members of the staff of each of the embassies, is now touring the territory which the Allies have occupied.

The question of war products is receiving the immediate attention of Professor Archibald Cary, member of the American War Board, who, after his arrival, had a conference with David R. Francis, the American Ambassador. Ambassador Francis learned the trade situation in detail at a meeting of the Russo-American committee. The ambassador told the committee that the United States stands ready to make every necessary sacrifice of capital and material to put Russia in a position to reorganize the fight against Germany. Nicholas Tsenakovsky, President of the new soviet government of the northern region of Russia, also spoke.

Archangel needs approximately 30,000 tons of flour to supply the winter needs—20,000 tons of this amount from the United States.

General March's announcement was made public through the Committee on Public Information, which issued this statement:

"By order of General March the safe

Germans Are Preparing to Retreat From Old Bastions

Petai's Troops in Two- Mile Drive Reach the West Bank of Oise Canal

Enemy Destroying Valuable Stores

British Battle Forward Toward St. Quentin, Repulsing Counter Attacks

September 12, 2:30 A. M.

The French in the Oise Valley yesterday drove a new wedge deep into the German line north of La Fere. By a two-mile sweep on a narrow front Petai's men fought their way to the west bank of the Oise Canal and wrested from the enemy Travey and the heights which dominate La Fere and the valley to the south.

Outflanked by the new French advance which carried their lines half round the city, the Germans in La Fere are again retreating to the east.

Douai, German base and railroad centre before Arras, is in flames. Menaced by the steady forward swing of the Allied troops across the Hindenburg defences further south, the city is being rapidly abandoned by the retreating foe, who is destroying the great quantities of stores he cannot move.

Haig's infantry before St. Quentin fought its way forward at two points, despite sharp reactions by enemy rear guards. At Verdun and north of Epehy the British advanced without artillery aid, smothering the German resistance before them.

The Germans stormed repeatedly up the heights overlooking Gouzeaucourt, won Monday by the British, but each time their assaulting troops were mown down by rifle fire.

In Flanders the British again closed in on weakened enemy positions and pushed further toward the suburbs of Armentieres.

The enemy made six vigorous attempts to break Mangin's grip on Mont de Laffaux, northeast of Soissons, but each time the Franco-Americans crushed the enemy's blow and held their high positions which threaten the enemy's hold on the whole line of the Aisne and the Chemin des Dames.

Fresh Troops Man Hindenburg Line To Oppose British

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 11 (4 p. m.).—There are indications that when the retiring Germans reach the Hindenburg line they will pass through fresh enemy corps and divisions, to whom the defences have been entrusted. In such tactics is found one of the principal reasons why the German commanders have been putting formations back into active fighting after they had once been withdrawn because the men were temporarily exhausted.

There is evidence that the Hindenburg line is already being manned by troops who have not appeared in the fighting so far.

In the area over which the recent advance was made, from one end of the British front to the other, many "booby" traps were encountered and rendered ineffective. Mines have been found under dugouts and in dilapidated houses to which time fuses had been attached.

Germans Glad To Be Captured

The effect of the continuous fighting upon the German troops is plainly shown in the case of prisoners from the Second Guards division. The men first captured from the Regiment Franz were distinctly war weary. Recently, however, and after further fighting,

(Continued on page four)

Continued on last page

Continued on last page

(Continued on page six)

(Continued on page four)

(Continued on page six)